

## BATTLE WITHOUT DEFINITE RESULT

Neither Side Makes Claims of  
Victory in the Conflict in  
Poland.

## FIGHTING IS STUBBORN

Many Prisoners in the Hands of Russians, According to Petrograd Reports—Emperor William Bestows Decoration on General Mackensen.

London, Dec. 1.—Another day of the crucial battle between the Russians and the German allies in Poland has passed without news of a decisive result.

The facts, as gleaned from various messages of correspondents, appear to be that three semi-independent engagements are progressing between Thorn on the north and Cracow on the south, in which both combatants have achieved local successes, without a distinct victory for either arm.

### 50,000 Austrians Taken.

Tonight's official Russian statement, while announcing Russian successes, makes no claim of a sweeping victory. However, the report does claim officially the capture of 50,000 Austrians during the first half of November. The statement follows:

"Stubborn engagements continue in the direction of Lodz. An attempt by the Germans to advance in the region of Rzeszow has been repulsed with great losses to the Germans.

"On the rest of the front along the left bank of the Vistula an artillery engagement took place on November 29.

### Take Carpathian Passes.

"The Russian troops, after a fight lasting ten days, captured on November 28 the Austrian positions which protected the passes in the Carpathians, extending about thirty-three miles from Kocieczna, north of Bartfeld, as far as Szekes. The Russians in this district captured cannons, machine guns and many prisoners.

"During the first half of November we captured in all 50,000 Austro-Hungarian soldiers and 600 officers.

"At Piotrk (Poland), the Russian troops seized four ships laden with machine guns and munitions.

"In East Prussia minor engagements continue."

### German Army Forced Apart.

Some of the British military experts believe that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have been split into three units, one of which certainly is almost completely enveloped, while the Russians have driven a wedge between the German army and its Austrian ally in the region of Cracow.

They declare that the Germans are rushing heavy reinforcements from the western line to avert a Polish Sedan.

They express the opinion that the issue depends on whether these arrive in time.

### Berlin Reports Success.

Berlin reports the failure of the Russian attack on the fortifications east of Trakehnen, in East Prussia, with heavy losses, while unofficial messages from Petrograd describe an important Russian gain and the capture of ten miles of trenches to the northeast of Lodz.

Germany acknowledges that the Russian northern army has penetrated into East Prussia to a distance 15 miles southwest of Gumbinnen, which is about twenty miles west of the German border.

Semi-official information from Petrograd is that operations along the Prussian front are turning to the advantage of the Russians and that the Germans are retreating in disorder.

### Germans Capture 4,500.

Meanwhile the great battle in Russian Poland between the Vistula and Warthe rivers, continues without definite result. The German war office states that the Russians were defeated in a battle south of the Vistula and that 4,500 men were captured.

Further south in Galicia the Russians are said to have reached Cracow and to have begun the siege of the city.

A dispatch received here from Danzig, in West Prussia, says that Emperor William in a telegram to General Mackensen expressed his great satisfaction with the successes achieved by the general's army in Poland. His majesty conferred on General Mackensen the Order of Merit.

### Russ Cavalry Moves North.

Petrograd, Nov. 30.—The Russian cavalry which forced a broad passage northward above the left wing of the German position in Poland has hastened the final stage of General von Hindenburg's great experiment. The backbone of the German defensive position now extends vertically from the

southwest for 40 miles from the line which the Russian cavalry cleared.

This line is now held by a strong fighting column northward to the Vistula above Gombin. The Germans attempted an answer to this turning movement by pushing southward from the other end of their line at Zunska Volla on the Warthe river near Sieradz, but found an impassable barrier in a Russian column, which had thrown back westward the German position at both ends and intensified the assaults from the south on Von Hindenburg's intrenchments. The Russian combined armies are now rapidly forcing a terrible defeat on the German invaders. The soldiers fight with the most unflinching determination.

The heaviest German losses in the last phase of fighting have been inflicted along the corridor opening from the position where two corps were enclosed last Thursday. Two other corps were sent to effect a junction with them in the Strykow region, near Zgerz, and now the entire force has been for three days under a heavy Russian fire from both sides of the passage leading toward the north. It is believed that the stubbornness and resistance of the German commanders during the last fortnight is partly due to the necessities of the Austrian situation.

### Move Against Roumania?

The Austrians are showing no strength around Cracow, and they are pessimistic as to the result of German strategy on their own territorial campaign. Yet the Germans urged them to deliver a decisive coup against Serbia, and also to throw a considerable force upon the Roumanian frontier.

As a consequence Roumania is prohibiting the export of petrol. This Austrian army is reported to be concentrating near the Pharoa border, a district of Roumania, which contains important oil fields.

It is believed the Germans will seek to maintain with the utmost energy their position in Poland until Austria has an opportunity of performing her latest task in the Balkans.

### Austria Loses 919,000 Men.

On the basis of reports received to Petrograd from Hungary it is stated here today that the Austro-Hungarian casualties to date amount to 900,000 men and 19,000 officers.

Six hundred prisoners, seven guns and many wounded fell into Russian hands in yesterday's fighting to the west of Lodz, where the Russians took ten miles of German trenches between Glogno, sixteen miles northeast of Lodz, and Sobota, according to information received today.

It is semi-officially announced that the Germans have received reinforcements in the shape of two infantry divisions and one cavalry division.

### Russ Line Strengthened.

The occupation of Glogno, Bielawy and Sobota straightens and strengthens the Russian right wing, which already is said to have widely outflanked the German left, bringing the Russian right from twenty to twenty-five miles in its advance on Strykow, where a battle is raging, and puts the German center under an attack from Glogno and Lodz.

### Germans' Eyes on East.

Berlin, via The Hague to London, Nov. 30.—The departure of Emperor William to the eastern front, the appointment of General von Hindenburg as a field marshal and the publication of appreciative telegrams to the eastern commanders have directed the attention even of the uninformed public to the fact that events in Poland are of far greater importance than those in Flanders and along the Aisne.

The emperor has conferred the Order of Merit on General Mackensen for his victory at Lodz.

The following official report was given out by the German war office: "On the East Prussian frontier an attempt by strong Russian forces to make surprise attacks on the German fortifications east of Trakehnen failed with heavy losses to the enemy, from whom we captured a few officers and 600 men.

"South of the Vistula the counterattacks which we mentioned yesterday led to satisfactory results. Eighteen cannons and more than 4,500 prisoners fell into our hands."

### British Army for South Africa.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The official press bureau announced today that it had received advices from Rotterdam to the effect that England was soon to send a part of her new army to South Africa. The remainder of the British reinforcements, it is said, are destined for the continent.

The situation at the end of the past week shows, in the opinion of military critics, that the time is ripe for resumption of active operations against the Russians, which were hindered by the advance of Russian reinforcements in northern Poland.

### Gaining in the West.

In the western arena of war the situation is not so clear as it is in the east, but reports continue to show that the enemy's attacks have been repulsed. The Germans, it is announced, are gaining ground and thus gradually nearing a final decision.

anywhere else.

"The Russian peasant is the most important factor in Russian life. He constitutes the majority of his nation. The peasant not only tills the arable land, but he owns the greater part of it. This is a fact which is practically unknown. It is difficult to bring home to the average person the way in which religion enters into the daily life of the Russian peasant. He believes in God as a matter of course, because it is plain to him that it is the right thing to do."

# NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



## Uncle Sam Is Planning the Biggest Rose Garden

WASHINGTON.—Uncle Sam is planning the biggest and prettiest rose garden in the world at his flower gardens near Arlington. "The American Rose society last spring completed arrangements to co-operate with the department of agriculture in establishing a rose garden," it is stated at the office of information of the department of agriculture. "It is to contain as complete a collection of roses as will grow out of doors in this section of America. The society is furnishing the roses, the department two acres of ground. The garden will be under the direction of federal horticultural specialists. The farm is in Virginia, just across the Potomac from the capital, and convenient to the Washington-Virginia trolley line. The garden already contains about three hundred and twenty varieties, but there are many hundreds not yet included, and eventually the site can accommodate as many as 2,000 varieties, if they can be secured.

"The garden makes an interesting show place for visitors to Washington. The roses are arranged, as far as possible, according to parentage. Teas and hybrid-teas, for instance, have a bed to themselves, as have hybrid-perpetuals. As far as practicable the roses are arranged also according to color. A fence six feet high, in which climbing roses will grow, is to surround the garden. The walks are of turf, and the plan has been to use a different kind of grass in each walk. There will be rose canopies on the corners and at the entrances. A summer house will stand at the most commanding point, where a view of the whole collection may be obtained.

"Any grower of roses who thinks he has roses not already in the collection has been invited by the society to contribute a plant."

## Ordinance of Secession Is Restored to Louisiana

IN EXECUTION of the provisions of an act of the recent session of congress, Adjutant General McCain has restored to the state of Louisiana the ordinance of secession passed by the legislature of that state January 26, 1861, which was seized by the Union forces when New Orleans was captured.

No one remembers exactly how the old zinc tube containing the record of the convention which voted to leave the Union ever reached the war department. The case bears the simple legend painted on its cover: STATE OF LOUISIANA. Ordinance of Secession, January 26, 1861.

It is the only one of eleven secession ordinances that the government possessed. Different stories exist as to the means by which the relic reached the capital. It is believed that General Butler when he captured New Orleans seized all the official papers he could find and sent them to Washington. It is probable the old brown tube containing its message came north with other trophies of the war.

As far as the record shows, the ordinance first came to light after the war in a drawer of Lieutenant Colonel Corbin's desk, in the adjutant general's office. It was delivered to Major General Davis, now retired, in 1895, and from him it went to the secretary of war, who ordered it restored to the archives of the adjutant general's office.

The parchment is yellow with age but in excellent condition and perfectly legible, though some of the signatures are a bit faded. The text is divided into two parts—in English on the left and in French on the right. Antiquarians and students of history have frequently sought permission to copy the quaint old document.

Perfect Babies Wanted for Exhibit in Washington

ANNOUNCEMENT of a perfect baby contest is made by officials of the Washington Diet Kitchen association. With this announcement the association made an appeal for more funds for the conduct of its six infant welfare stations. Hitherto the stations have been supported entirely by a list of patrons, and because of other demands upon many of these contributors, the stations find themselves facing the winter with treasury exhausted.

Six of these stations now are open, and though five of them have been in operation less than six months, more than five hundred babies now are being cared for by them. During August this number reached a maximum of 590.

Though the stations were formed primarily to supply milk, they gradually assumed a much wider scope until the name "milk station" was superseded by that of "infant welfare station." Even this term does not express the varied nature of the services performed. For not only infant diet, but cooking conferences for grown-ups, classes for "little mothers," lessons in household economics, and many phases of household management, hygiene and sanitation are imparted to mothers.

At present the interest of the mothers and workers alike is centered on the second annual baby contest in January. Only babies registered two months in advance will be considered. This year a general prize, a medal, will be given to the best baby of all those entered. Another prize, of \$25 in gold, will be awarded to the most nearly perfect baby among those from the milk stations.

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## RATTLESNAKE IS AUTO-PROOF

Reptile Continued in Fight Mood After Being Repeatedly Run Over.

William Burguson of the Charleston Motor Sales company, while driving through North Charleston in an automobile, effected the capture of a large rattlesnake, which he brought to Charleston, S. C., alive. The reptile is between five and six feet in length, with six rattles and a button, and is of the deadly diamond back variety.

The capture was made by the skillful use of a lasso which was hastily made from a ball of twine. When first sighted the snake was vigorously disputing the right of way with Mr. Burguson's automobile, and it was the buzzing of the snake's rattles which first attracted his attention. The rattler was stretched across the road, and Mr. Burguson, intending to kill it, drove the car directly over its body. The snake coiled, and made several vicious strikes at the auto, apparently none the worse for having had its body passed over by several hundred weight. The driver backed the car, and again ran over the reptile, but with no apparent effect, except to put the rattler in a worse humor, for the latter repeatedly struck at the wheels of the car. Mr. Burguson then alighted and attacked the husky specimen with a large stick, and the snake retreated to the bushes on the side of the road. After an exciting chase the reptile was finally stunned and lassoed. Mr. Burguson brought it to the city in a box. It is the intention of Mr. Burguson to give the snake to Professor Rea of the museum, alive, as the reptile seemed to recover completely from its rough handling within a few hours after its capture, and showed fight every time any one took a peep at it in its temporary prison.

## THIS HACKMAN WAS THRIFTY

Notwithstanding His Lack of Memory He Manages to Collect a "Half" Fare.

A Newark man went to Newtown, Conn., the other day, in quest of an interview with Doctor Hadley, president of Yale. At the railway station he learned that the Hadley home was several miles distant. An elderly hackman, driving a spavined horse and a rickety carriage, waited conveniently near, and the reporter hired him for the trip.

Out through the country they drove for three or four miles. Suddenly the hackman slapped his knee and shouted:

"Whoa!"

"What's the matter now?" asked the reporter.

"By crickets!" said the hackman, "if that feller Hadley didn't leave town on the train this morning, and I clean forgot all about it!"

"It's a wonder you didn't remember before you brought me away out here," the reporter explained.

"Oh, well," replied the hackman. "I won't charge you but half fare. I won't charge you but a couple of dollars."

## The Periscope.

Permit me to introduce myself to the public generally. Modest and retiring, both by nature and occupation, I have hitherto refrained from obtruding myself upon the attention of the multitude.

My name is Periscope. My principal object in life is to rise to every necessary occasion. When this demands my more or less immediate presence, I occupy myself by holding up the mirror, not to Nature, but to the enemy. Like an occasional idea which renders superfluous old systems of philosophy, I have come to render superfluous an entire cycle of inventions. I am the last triumph of mind over matter. I reflect, and a thousand men go down to their fate. Within the blue zone of my horizon, subject to my orders, flits the angel of death.

I am the naval eye that put the naught in dreadnaught.—Life.

## Canadians Teach English.

Canadian troops arriving at Salisbury Plain, England, carry an interesting tool that is novel to the Englishman. It is capable of being used as a shield and is slung across their shoulder in a leather case. The tool is a spade weighing about four pounds, and consequently can be carried at all times. The spade has an oval hole in the center of it through which a gun barrel can be thrust. The tool thus serves both as a rifle rest and a shield to the soldier in the trenches. All the spades have been subjected to heavy fire and the metal in them is practically bulletproof. At a distance of 200 yards heavy ammunition only cracks the shields and does not penetrate them.

## Nathan Bedford Forrest.

It is not true that General Forrest was "an ignorant man, never to his dying day able to read or write," as has been said. On the other hand, he was a man of extraordinary natural ability and the possessor of a great deal of solid wisdom. The poverty of his parents prevented him from obtaining an early education, but in mature life he learned to read and write. The best life of Forrest is that of Dr. John A. Wyeth.

## Edinburgh for Quiet Sunday.

Cinematograph shows have been prohibited in Edinburgh on Sundays, by the magistrates. They have also instructed the chief constable to take steps to mitigate the nuisance caused by boys shouting newspapers on Sunday, especially during divine service.

## WESTERN CANADA'S OFFER IS AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

GROW GRAINS IN WESTERN CANADA, ENJOY AN EXCELLENT CLIMATE AND MAKE MONEY.

With the European wheat fields desolated, and the farming population more than decimated, there will be for a number of years a demand for food products that has not been experienced in the memory of the present generation. Everyone regrets the horrible war that has brought this about. Its effects are felt not only in Europe, but in every part of the American continent. Many lines of business have been hurt, but only temporarily it is hoped. Financial stringency is being talked of. There is a way of overcoming these things; and Western Canada offers the solution in its immense agricultural area, when the possibility of retrieving losses, making assured gains, and at the same time becoming a factor in providing the world with the one great requisite—wheat—is so pronounced that it cannot be overlooked.

There are several ways in which excellent farming lands can be secured in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, and also British Columbia.

In the first place the offer of the Dominion Government of 160 acres of land free to the settler is something not given by any other country. Conditions of settlement are easy. Live upon the land six months in each year, for a period of three years, cultivate about thirty acres, and erect a habitable house. Instead of cultivation, the keeping of a certain number of head of cattle will carry with it the same value. Many of these homesteads may be had in the open prairie area, where every acre can be put under cultivation, but to the man with limited means, in the park area, lying north of the central portion of three of the provinces named, there is afforded the best chance. In this park country are beautiful groves of poplar and willow, small lakes and streams, and sufficient open area to enable one to go into immediate cultivation for crops of wheat, oats, barley and flax, any one of which does wonderfully well, giving prolific yields. In due time when more land is required for cultivation, these groves may be cut down at small cost. In the meantime, however, they have been valuable in providing fuel and shelter for cattle, which thrive wonderfully on the wild grasses that grow in abundance.

Another plan is to purchase from some of the railway companies who hold large tracts, or from some responsible land company. The prices asked are exceedingly low and the terms easy. Whether one may decide to locate in the open prairie area or in the park country the land will be found to be of the same general texture, a rich black or chocolate colored loam on a clay subsoil.

Again attention is drawn to the fact of the great opportunities for farming that are offered in Western Canada. Already a number of holders of tracts of land there, who are residents of the United States—business men, merchants, lawyers, bankers—men of foresight and keen knowledge of business, have decided to cultivate the lands they have been holding for speculation and wait no longer for a buyer to turn up. They are acting wisely.

Canadian laws are as fair and just as can be found in the civilized world. Military service is not compulsory, nor is there one ounce of coercion used. Anything that is given to Great Britain whether in money or men is entirely voluntary. There is no drafting nor conscription of any kind. Already over sixty thousand of the young men of Canada have volunteered for service, and thirty-five thousand have gone forward, many of these having left their farms in their love for Great Britain and a desire to fight for their country. As a consequence, many farms may be left untended. Therefore Canada invites others to come in and take their places. This then is the opportunity for the American who wishes to better his own condition.—Advertisement.

## Frank Intention.

"I want to marry your daughter, sir."

"What are your means of support, young man?"

"I haven't any; that's why I want to get married."

## Backache Spells Danger

Do you know that your back may be merely a hint of some hidden, deep-seated kidney disorder? Census records show that deaths from kidney disorders have increased 75% in 20 years. People can't seem to realize that the first pain in the back, the first disorder of the urine, demands instant attention—that it may be a signal of coming rheumatism, gravel, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. The best prevention of serious kidney disorders is prompt treatment—the best medicine is Doan's Kidney Pills.

## An Indiana Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story" Mrs. Ida B. Engle, 719 Woodlawn Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had agonizing pain in the back, the first disorder of the urine, demands instant attention—that it may be a signal of coming rheumatism, gravel, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. The best prevention of serious kidney disorders is prompt treatment—the best medicine is Doan's Kidney Pills."

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